

the head is, if anything, wider than the thorax, and is very little developed behind the eyes, which only converge slightly above. The face, cheeks, and clypeus are thickly covered with silvery pubescence; the clypeus is roundly convex; the apex is depressed, smooth, and shining, and has a curved depression in the centre. The hinder ocelli are separated from the eyes by double the distance they are from each other. Thorax densely pruinose. Wings fuscous violaceous, the hinder more hyaline, the extreme base of the anterior paler in tint; the third cubital cellule is distinctly shorter than the second; the first recurrent nervure is received near the middle, the second near the apex of the basal third; the transverse median nervure is received beyond the basal; the accessory nervure in the hind wing is appendiculated. Legs black; the fore coxæ at the apex and the four hinder entirely, the middle femora at the apex above, the hinder above (except at the base), the four front tibiæ above, and the base of the middle tarsi, pale yellow; the four hinder tibiæ and tarsi are shortly spinose. The basal three segments of the abdomen are red, the apical black.

This is an *Agenia* sen. str., not a *Pseudagenia*.

[To be continued.]

XXXV.—On the Bear of Ecuador.

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

IN 1878 the British Museum obtained a pair of full-grown bears which had been collected by Mr. Clarence Buckley in Ecuador, and which were referred to *Ursus ornatus*, F. Cuv., and under this name they have remained until now.

In addition, besides other less important material, the Museum possesses two skulls, male and female, collected by Mr. Whitely at Cosnipata, near the River Inambari, S.E. Peru, being the skulls on which Gray's note on the species* was based.

Now the Ecuadorean and Peruvian skulls are conspicuously different in size, and evidently belong to different forms, but the determination of the names they should bear is not an easy matter.

F. Cuvier's specimen was said definitely to have come from Chili, and there seems no sufficient authority for Tschudi's suggestion that it was obtained at Truxillo. In any case it should be treated as the more southern form, with

* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) xii. p. 182 (1873).

well-developed "spectacles." Its skull, figured by de Blainville, is, on the stated proportion of $\frac{2}{5}$, 183 millim. in length from condyles to gnathion, and therefore clearly, even though rather young, one of the smaller forms.

But the spectacles by themselves prove to be a character of no value, one specimen in the Museum even having one eye ringed and the other not; and on this account Tschudi's unspectacled *Ursus frugilegus* cannot be distinguished from *U. ornatus*, or at least from whatever form of the group proves to occur in Central Peru, where he first obtained it. For the first mention* of Tschudi's bear is apropos of the "Urwald" of Eastern Central Peru, and the Cosnipata skulls, being from the same faunal district, may well be considered to represent that form, which would thus be synonymous with *ornatus*.

In 1868 † Sclater described a bear as *Ursus nasutus* which in 1898 ‡ he thought might be that of Colombia, forgetting that in 1871 § he had stated, on the authority of Mr. Busk, that this bear was referable to *U. americanus*. An examination of the typical skull, now in the Museum ||, shows that Mr. Busk was quite right, and that *U. nasutus* was not a *Tremarctos*.

This leaves the larger northern form without a name, and in honour of my friend Dr. C. I. Forsyth Major, to whose assistance I have been so constantly indebted, in this as in other matters, I would propose to call it

Tremarctos ornatus Majori, subsp. n.

Size comparatively large. Colour uniformly black all over, except the muzzle, which is dull whitish, and there are some indistinct whitish marks on the throat.

Skull as compared with that of *U. ornatus* larger (see measurements below), longer, and more slender when viewed from above, higher and more convex in lateral profile, and the whole aspect less like that of the Malayan bear. Zygomata less widely expanded. Frontal very convex upwards, especially just opposite the orbits. Interorbital region long and narrow, the orbito-temporal fossæ proportionally long. Occipital region high and narrow, instead of broad and low. Palate much longer, but of about the same width. Posterior narial opening broader. Basioccipital very broad between bullæ. Lower jaw large and powerful, and of the peculiar

* 'Peru: Reiseskizzen,' ii. p. 209 (1846).

† P. Z. S. 1868, p. 71.

‡ *Ibid.* 1898, p. 2.

§ *Ibid.* 1871, p. 232.

|| B.M. 1531 a, 69. 10. 19. 19.

shape characteristic of *Tremarctos*. Teeth like those of *ornatus*, but rather larger throughout.

Dimensions of the type (an old male, taken on the stuffed specimen):—

Head and body (c.) 1625 millim.; hind foot, s. u. 195, c. u. 210; ear 75.

Skulls:

	<i>U. o. Majori</i> , ♂.	<i>U. ornatus</i> , ♂.
	mm.	mm.
Greatest length	263	231
Upper length	223	194
Basal length	224	190
Zygomatic breadth	169	163
Height of crown from palate	92	76
Nasals, length in middle line	41	33
„ breadth anteriorly	27.5	28.5
Interorbital breadth	65	60
Intertemporal breadth	59	58
Height of occipital surface	48	39
Palate length from hensenion	118	97
„ breadth between m^1	40	41
Breadth of basioccipital	45	37.5
Teeth:		
p^4 , length	13	..
m^1 , length	17	16
breadth	12.8	13
m^2 , length	24.8	23
breadth	13.5	13.2
p_4 , length	9.8	7.8
m_1 , length	20.5	19
m_2 , length	19.8	18.5
breadth	12	11
m_3 , length	14.3	13
breadth	10	10

The practical equality of the breadth measurements of the skulls and the great superiority of *T. o. Majori* in all the length measurements is to be noticed. The measured skull of *ornatus* is distinctly older than that of *Majori*, and the female belonging to it, fully as old, is again a great deal smaller.

The second skull of *T. o. Majori*, although not so old, is larger in proportion to the type than the female of *ornatus* is to its male, and I am not quite satisfied as to its sex. But it is quite of the same form as the type, and equally differs from either sex of the smaller form.

Hab. Southern Ecuador, probably the Province of Azuay.

Type. Old male (stuffed). B.M. no. 78. S. 31. 11. Collected by Mr. Clarence Buckley. Two specimens.

The young bear from the Simitara River, Upper Magdalena, Colombia, mentioned by Mr. Sclater in 1893 (*l. c.*), appears also to belong to *T. o. Majori*, its unworn teeth agreeing closely in size with those of the type.